

and hoping that further inquiry may remove the grave aspects of the international situation. In the latter point, the State Department has asked Germany to furnish any information available regarding the sinking of the Marina and the Howa.

The American Embassy in London will obtain affidavits from survivors and make investigation of the exact status of the Marina. This latter point is of great importance, but it is shown that the Marina was not in the Admiralty service her status was that of a peaceful merchantman, and that she was without warning constituted a flagrant and definite violation of Germany's peace.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is understood to have the view that his Government will punish the submarine commander if it found that he violated his instructions by attacking a merchant vessel without warning. But the weakness of this plea on the part of Germany lies in the fact that the Imperial Government has always declined to inform the American Government of the specific punishment meted out to submarine commander. Secretary Lansing said today that his requests for information concerning the punishment meted out to the German submarine commander who torpedoed the Sussex have never met with response. He said he is inclined to take that matter up later with Ambassador Gerard.

Aside from the important question of the Marina's status the next question about which this Government desires to be informed is whether or not the vessel attempted to escape.

WILSON SEEKS FACTS.

President Urges Lansing to Expedite Marina Inquiry.

LONG BRANCH, Oct. 31.—After receiving unofficial information that six Americans had lost their lives by the sinking of the Marina, President Wilson communicated with Secretary Lansing today and directed that all possible haste be taken in obtaining the facts concerning the sinking of the vessel.

Secretary Lansing informed the President that in addition to asking the American Embassy in London for information informal inquiries had been sent to the German Government.

While it was made clear here that no action would be taken pending the collection of all the facts, it was indicated that the view was taken that the situation contained grave possibilities.

When President Wilson left here tonight he gave directions that he be kept thoroughly in touch with the situation during his trip to Buffalo and New York city.

DUTCH EXPERT HITS AMERICAN BIPLANES

War Department in Consternation, Is Told Machines Are Defective.

AMSTERDAM (via London), Oct. 31.—The Batavia correspondent of the Telegraaf wires that the War Department is in consternation over an aeronautical expert's report condemning American biplanes supplied on the ground that their cylinders are too soft and are worn out after two hours of flight. The correspondent says the trials have been stopped, and that the Dutch committee in San Francisco is blamed for passing the machines after a too perfunctory examination.

Charges Are Denied in U. S.

The charge that American airplanes being sold abroad have not measured up to the high standard for war time efficiency is not new. It was made shortly after shipments of American biplane machines had been used by the foreign armies and navies in the war. Each time it has been denied vigorously in this country.

Those who maintain the charge is untrue point to the fact that foreign governments continue to buy American biplanes in just as large quantities as they can get them.

Several persons who had seemingly been in a position to know have returned from Europe with various tales reflecting on the dependability of American airplanes. These persons have agreed that it was not so much that the machines themselves were not properly constructed, but rather that the power parts were either made of inferior metal or that the parts were carelessly fitted together.

The story has been brought here by many different persons that none of the American built machines were being used in actual warfare by any of the allied nations, but that they were being used solely to train student fliers. The reason given was that the machines were not dependable. This statement was considered of sufficient importance by one of the leading trade papers to call for a specific denial recently.

Machines Lack Good Motors.

The United States War Department experts have always said that the great trouble in selecting airplanes made by American manufacturers was to get a good motor. The War Department has been for several years trying to get a "good motor," and has offered inducements to American manufacturers to produce something better than they were turning out regularly.

From the latest reports regarding American airplanes in the war, it has been understood that manufacturers here had overcome to a large extent the difficulties that beset them at the beginning of the war when their little factories were swamped with orders from foreign governments, but this new dispatch would seem to indicate that the motor troubles have not yet been overcome.

KAISER AT FOOD CONFERENCE.

Whole Empire Represented at Imperial Chancellor's Palace.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 31.—A food conference was held at the Chancellor's palace at which were present Emperor William, the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Secretaries of State and heads of all departments and representatives of important organizations throughout the empire which are directly or even indirectly interested in that subject.

The Emperor conferred personally with each of these present, including Herr Batocki, president of the Food Regulation Board; Dr. Alfred Loebmann, president of the board of directors of the German Ocean Navigation Company, who developed the merchant submarines; Deutschland and Bremen; Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior; the imperial commissary for transition from war to peace and his staff; the Bavarian Minister, the director of the German Consumption Association, the general secretary of the Christian labor unions, the directors of the imperial grain, feed, potato, meat and fat bureaus, the chief of the largest insurance companies in Germany and business men from every section of the empire.

Dutch Ship Lands Americans.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Dutch steamer Ryndam has brought into Rotterdam the American tug Vigilant, who were rescued at sea.

BIG GUNS ACTIVE ON FRENCH FRONT

British Lines in Ypres Region Are Battered by German Shells.

INFANTRY TAKES REST

Bad Weather Causes Cessation of Attacks on the Somme and at Verdun.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Artillerymen of the French and British armies on the Somme front did all the work that was done today. Official reports from both London and Paris indicate a lull in operations, due probably to the bad weather.

At Verdun, as well, the battle slowed down to a dull of the big guns.

The bulletin from British headquarters in France issued to-night says:

Our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy's lines to-day in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern redoubt and La Bassée Canal. There was considerable hostile shelling against our front in the Ypres area, at Houthulst and south of the Ancre, especially around St. Eustache and Schwaben redoubts and the Regina trench.

Otherwise, there is nothing to report. The night French report is as follows: The day was relatively calm on the whole front. Only fairly lively intermittent artillery fighting was reported in the regions of Sailly and St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

Early afternoon statement reported lively artillery bombardments in the sector of Douaumont and Vaux. The German statement, issued to-day, said that the night of Monday, reported failure of French attacks against La Maisonnette and near Les Boeufs.

DRIVE AT MONASTIR IS GROWING IN FURY

Serbs Launch Fierce Attacks in Cerna Bend—Official Reports Contradictory.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Directly contradictory statements made by the British and German on the one hand and the French on the other regarding the fighting in the bend of the Cerna River, on the Macedonian front, where the Serbs are striving to reach Monastir, the Bulgar base.

The French assert that in the sector referred to, the Serbs continued to advance. The German announcement says:

After initial success, Serbian detachments in the eastern part of the Cerna bend were thrown back with heavy losses by a counter attack of Bulgarian infantry to the positions from which they started.

The Bulgarian statement says, under date of Monday:

In the bend of the Cerna, there has been serious fighting. During the day the Germans, by a counter attack, repulsed two strong enemy attacks near Valchevo. Toward evening the enemy made several further desperate attacks on a more extended front, but was driven back with sanguinary losses. He attacked the Serbs and drove them from trenches south of Nonte. An enemy group north of the Jumnitza (a western tributary of the Vardar in Serbia) was annihilated by our troops.

The French statement also referring to Monday's operations, follows:

British aircraft bombarded important enemy depots at Demir-Hissar North of Lake Doiran. Italian artillery caught under its fire and dispersed Bulgarian troops in the direction of Akinjali. In the bend of the Cerna, the Serbs continued to advance. West of Lake Prespa we occupied Singier Monastery. Bad weather prevails generally, hindering operations. The Italian statement announced that naval airplanes had dropped bombs on the railway bridge at Simsirri, east of Drama.

PEACE, CRY OF "VORWAERTS."

Socialist Paper Says Germany Must Be Reasonable.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Berlin Vorwaerts, commenting on the interview with Field Marshal von Hindenburg yesterday in which he discussed many phases of the war, says, according to a Berlin dispatch forwarded by Amsterdam:

"He advises France to be reasonable and not to act as a further obstacle to peace. The advice will have a better chance of being heard abroad if we show ourselves reasonable too. If we are going to drag this war on indefinitely, the whole of Europe will bleed to death and America and the colored races will be our heirs. But we want Europe to live, not Germany only but all the nations. We want peace, but we have never hated her. We want peace also for England and Russia; peace for the whole blood stained world."

ITALIANS IN BIG GUN DUEL.

Austrian Bombardment of Julian Front Is More Intense.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Italian War Office communication says:

The enemy artillery yesterday increased its activity against our positions in the Sugana Valley, at the head of the Vanoi Cleson Valley, and along the Julian front. Our batteries replied with great intensity.

As the result of an aerial fight on the Carso, an enemy airplane was brought down within our lines. One of the two aviators was dead and the other was taken prisoner.

The Vienna statement says:

Parts of the coastal front are under artillery and mine fire of varying strength. In the Tyrol we repulsed attacks of Alpine battalions against Gardinal in the Passau Alps, with considerable hostile losses.

PORTUGUESE WIN IN AFRICA.

Capture Town From Germans, Who Flee After Defeat.

Lisbon (via Paris), Oct. 31.—Portuguese troops in German East Africa have defeated the German forces and captured a town, according to today's War Office announcement, which reads:

Portuguese troops in East Africa, after advancing 125 miles, defeated the enemy after a short struggle on October 28 and took Novaia. The enemy retreated precipitately. The Portuguese forces captured a large quantity of bombs, dynamite, guns and war material. Their losses were light.

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The Graces of femininity decorate with the roses of their approval Psyche, allegory for the sweetness and purity of the unsurpassed mineral water White Rock. It is the table water now given preference by America's leading hostesses.

DENIES ENGLAND IS AGAINST VENIZELOS

Lord Robert Cecil Says Former Premier May Be Recognized as Ruler.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, denied in the House of Commons to-day that the British Foreign Office was propping up King Constantine of Greece by withholding recognition of ex-Premier Venizelos, who is head of the new movement in opposition to the Greek Government, thus promoting pro-Germanism in Greece.

In reply to a question Lord Robert said the Government had acted throughout in closest concert with all the Allies, and when it was found that a majority of the Greek people recognized Venizelos as their Government the British Government would recognize him as the de facto ruler of that portion of Greece. More than that he did not consider it right for him to say, deprecating the discussion of delicate foreign relations.

The Morning Post publishes reports from Paris and Athens that the Entente Allies have decided not to recognize the Venizelos movement and demands that the British Parliament insist that this action be reconsidered. The Post says: "If the Allies refuse to recognize the Venizelos government they thereby admit that the soldiers and officers who adhere to the government are rebels and that officials and magistrates who support Venizelos are traitors; that Venizelos himself and his friends have no status; that they are all liable to be cashiered, imprisoned, dismissed or shot by the Athens Government, and that is

apparently just what is being done—Venizelos supporters in the army, magistracy and other public offices are being arrested, cashiered, punished wholesale without even the formalities required by law.

"The Allies, indeed, are placing in the hands of King Constantine the indisputable title to punish patriots who are the Allies' best friends. Parliament, if it is not altogether lost to the honor of the country, should insist that the Venizelist party shall not be betrayed into the hands of their enemies."

LUFBERY EXPLOIT DENIED.

German Say No German Airman Was Shot Down at Oberdorf.

BERLIN (by wireless), Oct. 31.—"French newspapers praise Serg. Lufbery of the American Flying Squadron for having shot down his fifty German airplane during the raid against Oberdorf on Neckar on October 12," says the Overseas News Agency. "In the air combats in southern Germany on the date mentioned, not one German flier was disabled or even hurt. The Post says: 'Seven French fliers attacked the beautiful small town of Hurlingen, in Baden, and dropped four bombs on the peasants. At one place the fliers descended very low and dropped three bombs on a group of about twenty women and children who were working in the potato fields. One child, 3 years old, two girls and a woman were slightly wounded.'"

A French official statement issued in Paris on October 15 said that Serg. Lufbery of the American Air Squadron had brought down his fifth machine during a bombardment of the Mauser factory at Oberdorf. Lufbery is a former resident of New Haven, Conn.

TEUTON ATTACKS IN LUTSK REGION FAIL

Russians Storm Trenches and Hold Them—Lose Ground in Lemberg Sector.

TURKS USE BAYONET

Capture Advanced Muscovite Positions on East Bank of the Narayuvka.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Drives by the Russians in Volhynia and by the Teutons in Galicia, both apparently with some success, gave a curious aspect to the battle on the eastern front to-day.

The Russians are hammering away at the German lines east of Vladimir-Volynsk, and report the capture of advanced enemy trenches, with the consolidation of the ground gained.

The Teutons are striving southwest of Lemberg along the Narayuvka, where Turkish troops are playing a conspicuous role, capturing several positions at the point of the bayonet.

Fighting around Stanislau, the important railroad centre well toward the south of the long line, also is reported.

The Russian statement says:

In the direction of Lutsk, in the region of Pustynov and Ochest, south of Svinitsky, our detachments, after having destroyed the enemy's wire entanglements, captured his foremost trenches and consolidated themselves. Enemy counter attacks made with the object of regaining the trenches captured by us in the region of Ochest were repelled by our fire.

South of Brzezany, in the region of the villages of Michalichiv and Lipit, adolna, the enemy, after fierce artillery fire, launched a series of successive attacks on our positions, but all attacks were repelled by us.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy, who attempted another attack, was again repelled by our reinforcements, which had been hurried up. We captured here a number of prisoners.

The Berlin Statement.

The text of the German statement follows:

At dawn the Russians attacked our sharp position near Krashin after a brief increase of fire, but were sanguinarily repulsed.

Northwest of Berestechko, on the Upper Styx, outpost engagements had a result favorable to us.

On the east bank of the Narayuvka Turkish troops captured several advanced positions of the enemy, northwest of Lemberg, at the point of the bayonet. Further south German regiments took important positions on the heights west of Polv-Kasnelesne and captured a Russian counter-attack. Four officers, 170 men and nine machine guns were brought in.

Southwest of Stanislau an advance of Russian detachments was without success.

RIOTS REPORTED IN RUSSIA.

Two Killed by Police in Outbreak in Kiev.

BERLIN (by wireless to Sayville), Oct. 31.—"Reports from Stockholm say very serious riots have occurred at Moscow, Kiev and other towns in the Volga district of Russia," says the Overseas News Agency.

At Moscow empty meat shops were stormed and two persons were killed by the police during a riot before a sugar shop at Kiev."

BRITISH LOSSES IN CHANNEL RAID GROW

Admiralty Admits Six Net Boats as Well as Two Destroyers Were Sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The loss of six drift net boats, in addition to the sinking of the transport Queen and the torpedo boat destroyer Flirt, in the recent raid by German submarines in the English Channel, was admitted by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons to-day. In answering a number of questions concerning the raid, the First Lord said that the raiders had all the advantages that raiders possess in choosing the moment for the attack, in this case it certainly failed.

The only cross Channel steamer attacked, Mr. Balfour said, was the empty passenger vessel Queen, and she would have been saved, he added, had the captain realized that she would float six hours after the attack.

The torpedo boat destroyer Flirt, he said, was surprised in the darkness by German destroyers, which fired on her at close range and sank her. The destroyer Nubian, torpedoed while attacking the boat destroyer, could have been brought to harbor, the First Lord asserted, but for the raid. He believed that the Nubian can be salvaged. He then admitted that six drift net boats had been lost.

"There is ground for thinking," Mr. Balfour declared, "that two German torpedoes, after being hit during the action, struck mines and were blown up and probably sunk."

The above is the first intimation from British sources that any ships except the Queen, Flirt and Nubian were damaged in the German torpedo boat raid during the night of October 24-27. The British official statement said that the ten German destroyers had been sunk and the rest driven off.

The German official statement on the raid declared that at least eleven outpost steamers and two or three torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats were sunk or damaged by the German squadron. The statement added that the German ships had returned safely to their base without any loss.

COUDERT AMAZED BY BRITISH ARMY

Lawyer Returns From France Loud in Praise of Military Efficiency.

Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, returned yesterday by the Holland-America line from Normandy, from a visit to the Somme battlefield in France. He was impressed with the "superb organization" of the British forces. He said the British were put in shape and the methods used in developing swiftly wonderful aviation, artillery, ammunition and commissary services were worthy of emulation by the United States. Great Britain certainly had given us a great lesson in preparedness, he said.

Mr. Coudert had visited the front in company with Gen. Haig and Gen. Foch. The accuracy of the fire of both the British and French artillerymen was marvellous. The fire was "irresistibly hellish," said Mr. Coudert, and nothing made by man or nature could endure it. At one town that had been bombarded and reconquered by the French and British a priest made an effort to find his old church. He was unable even to recognize the ruins. The Germans surrendered willingly to their foes in France, Mr. Coudert said, because they got better food than they were able to obtain in the German lines.

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PARLIAMENT HEARS TRIBUTE TO GERARD

U. S. Envoy Gets Credit for Bettering Conditions of British Prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, announcing in the House of Commons to-day the transfer of the responsibility for matters relating to British prisoners in enemy countries from himself to Lord Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, took occasion to express "in the strongest language at my command the deep debt of gratitude which in my judgment this country owes to Ambassador Gerard in securing better conditions for British prisoners."

"Whatever may have been true at the beginning of the war," Lord Robert added, "I believe it is no longer true that British prisoners are treated worse than those of other nationalities, and this relative decency is due almost entirely to the exertions of the American Embassy. At the same time I should not like to conceal from the House that conditions in some of the camps in Germany and other countries are still very far from satisfactory."

Carlton W. Bellairs asked Lord Robert the reasons why the Foreign Office had granted a free conduct to Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, formerly German Naval Attaché at Washington, "the head of an organization engaged in forgery, murder and arson in the United States" and now "organizing occasional U-boat operations off the American coast from Lubbeck."

Lord Robert replied that the safe conduct had been given to Capt. Boy-Ed in deference to the officially expressed wish of the United States Government. The British Government felt that the captain's capacity for injuring the interests of this country was at least not greater in Germany than in the United States. The Government had no reason to regret this view.

Regarding Mr. Bellairs's query in regard to Capt. Boy-Ed's present activities Lord Robert said: "I have no reason to doubt that all Mr. Bellairs says about Capt. Boy-Ed is true. It is of course, finally known to be true, but I do not think anything would be gained by announcing that no further safe conducts would be granted."

Premier Asquith told the House, in reply to a question from Arthur Lynch, that the Government would introduce a bill providing for the removal from the peerage of "those members of the House of Lords, for instance, German princes, who are now in arms against the Allies."

SOMME COST BRITISH 414,202.

Casualties for October 4,331 Officers, 102,702 Men.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—British casualties reported in October in all war areas are: Officers, 4,331; men, 102,702.

The October losses of 167,033 bring up the total British casualties for the four months of the Somme offensive to 414,202. The daily average loss for October is 3,452.



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Too technical to go into detail but sufficient in number to impress one with the size of the job.

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American Ambulance Man Injured.
Paris, Oct. 31.—William H. C. Walker of Hingham, Mass., attached to the American Ambulance Field Service, has been wounded in the leg while serving near Verdun. The injury is not serious.

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